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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stooms for that purpose.

### Here and There.

The administration of Cuba during occupancy by the United States has been a model in governing and in guiding the inhabitants to self-government. which the peculiarities of the people have been dealt with during the process reflect the highest credit upon the political understanding and the administrative talents of the men whom the United States sent out to exercise its authority.

What better proof could there be than this that the charges that United States government in the Philippines has not been wise and considerate and correct are the baseless creation of spiteful imagination or shameless partisanship?

The more the American government of the Philippines is analyzed and revealed, the more carefully and better conceived in its purposes and the more admirable and gratifying in its results will it appear.

## The "Rebate" Dodge.

The resurrection in the Senate of the so-called " rebate " scheme for avoiding the performance of a plain duty to Cuba is not likely to avail the opponents of reciprocity.

The proposed rebate is not a rebate stitutional warrant for collecting the found in the Record: duties on imported sugar at the full rate, covering the same into the Treasury. and then voting them back in a lump, not to the importers who have paid them, but to the Caban Government for distribution among the planters.

The only precedent alleged for such a proceeding was invented by Congressman TAYLER of Chic. He found his precedent in the fact that duties collected on certain imports from the Phil- Admiral Dewey did not venture to take ippines were repaid from the Treasury exception, was that SCHLEY's statements after the decision of the Supreme Court | regarding his coal supply were " inacin the case of the Fourteen Diamond Rings. Those duties were refunded sider the extreme consideration with because the court held that they had been collected illegally. The "rebate" advocated by the Oxnard people would Maclay history is seen to exceed probe the refunding by wholesale of duties priety in no degree. collected legally

This particular scheme of obstruction is not likely to live long or go far in the Senate of the United States.

## The Church of the President.

President ROOSEVELT began his remarks at the Presbyterian meeting on international exhibition of such craft Tuesday evening by saving that he be- which is to be opened at the German Dutch Reformed." That designation has been great on both sides of the At- it failed to instruct or convince. came down from a period thirty years lantic during the past year, and the efdistinguish it from the "English Church: but, in 1867, the name was restored to its original form, or the Reformed Church.

President ROOSEVELT spoke also of the first church of that denomination in New York as having been put up by the first school organized in New York, church which still exists under the maintenance of the Collegiate Church.

for everybody not in religious agree- of such craft promises to be great before ment with them, the more generous the end of the present year. spirit of the Dutch Government of New England colonies to escape the lash of refugees received a cordial welcome. HUTCHINSON, who was exiled from the ing here in 1642, she and her large family comparatively small. were permitted to settle on Pelham Neck, by Indians

It is interesting to go over a list of New York kept by the Rev. HENRICUS | ment for the exhibitors. He says: SELYNS, pastor of the Dutch Church in 1686. At that time the preaching was in the Dutch language wholly, and it con- and use of motor boats as naval auxiliaries and for tinued thus in all the Reformed churches | pleasure and business purposes. It is also recoguntil 1764, when for the first time a ser- nized that Germany is so far behind in that class mon in English was preached by a Re- of water craft that the field is practically unoccuformed pastor. It was not until 1803 pied. So many inquirtes have been received by that the last sermon in that language the committee about probable American exhibitswas preached. In this list all the names, therefore, are written in Dutch. Many of them have not come down to this time or they have been so far trans- ac, would be practically certain not only to sell formed as to have become unrecognizable. Many others, however, are still familiar in New York; for example: BEEK-MAN, DE FOREST, DE PEYSTER, HEGE-MAN, KETALTAS, KIP, MESSIER, PHOENIX, tive American display will be gladly and promptly RUTGERS, SCHUYLER, STUTVESANT, VAN

CORTLANDY. The descendants from this first church congregation of New York have good reason to be proud of an ancestry so loyal to its faith, so true to religious freedom. When the English came into control the Anglican Church was made practically the Established Church and church rates for the support of its ministers were exacted. Consequently there followed a large Dutch emigration to

New Jersey. When a company of French Huguenots came they were fraternally received by the Dutch churches, by

which eventually they were absorbed. These are a very few of the facts in the interesting and important history of the Reformed Church in New York; and to them we may add that it was the first Protestant Church in America to provide for a systematic theological education for its ministers.

President ROOSEVELT justly described the Reformed Church as " closely allied " to the Presbyterian family. Its doctrinal standards harmonize substantially with the Westminster Confession, and, it may be said appropriately to the present revision discussion in the General Assembly, it still clings to them. In than it is Church government also it is presbyterian, only with designations peculiar to itself the Consistory, the Classis,

the Particular and the General Synods. According to the last census, there were in 1900 in the Reformed Church. The ability with which the task of up- Dutch, 107,504 communicants and in building has been executed and the broad the Reformed Church, German, 243,545. intelligence and sure perception with The Presbyterians represented by the the period of his greatest activity, no General Assembly now in session numbered 973.453, they being the Northern branch. The Southern branch had 225,890 communicants. This is a division by a geographical line merely for which there is no sort of reason, religious or political, and its continuance is of an evil significance. The Baptists and the Methodists are divided by the same line.

#### History.

The debate on the Naval bill in the House of Representatives last Saturday has had this natural sequence:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an editorial in this morning's issue of THE SUN you speak of Representative WILLIAMS of Mississippi charging me with having called Scutter a 'liar.' I have never called this officer a liar. What I said was: In his reports about his coal supply SCHLEY exthited a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically EDGAR S. MACLAT. BROOKLYN, May 20."

The characteristic looseness of Schley-

ism is shown by this direct quotation at all. There is no precedent or Con- from Mr. WILLIAMS's speech as it is

When ought this controversy to close" When every one of the miserable scoundrels (if there are dorsed those ' proofs ' of this book and encouraged this fellow to write himself down a flar while he calls Sculer a liar, and to write himself down 'Ass and 'coward' while he wrote Schley down a coward has been discovered and investigated

upon the point in question, to which curate and misleading." When we conwhich the court treated SCHLEY upon all issues of morality, the statement in the

## Marine Automobiles.

Surprise is being expressed in Germany that the American builders of motor boats, or " marine automobiles." as they are frequently called, show little desire to be represented at the large tion, when "Dutch" was first used to tical point of view have been attended joan politics, and the building up of the

with should be acceptable from a pracetical point of view have been attended
with pronounced success.

The case with which ordinary small
sailing craft may be converted into
motor craft has led beatmen to take
liking to the deaf adding motors to
their sailing to the deaf adding motors to
the wind. Indeed, it is in the capacity
to availlaries to sailing boats that motors
have been found to be particularly value
if the Investigation shows that within
the past few weeks doors of boats
to transformations of this soor are sail
transformations of the soor are sail
transformations of populsion to
a transformation of the proper of resistance and the advancement in the construction
of such craft promises to be great before
the end of the present year.

Motors have been adaptable and
popular for the purpose described
in the course of their development, the
time will be no man can tell, but affer the county
will be been greated by the late associates
the properly may be enormous. More people
in the course of their development, the
time properly simplified to the propose described
in the course of their development, the
time popular for the purpose described
in the course of their development, the
time popular for the purpose described
in the course of their development, the
time popular for the purpose described
in the course of their development, the
time popular for t contract with a Connecticut Yankee. He wind. Indeed, it is in the capacity of singular and long-persistent movement might have added that it was the first auxiliaries to sailing boats that motors which came to be called Mugwumpery. church built in New York, and that from | have been found to be particularly valu- | Few editors have ever impressed the it developed the Collegiate Reformed able. Investigation shows that within stamp of their own minds more deeply Church, next to Trinity Church the rich- the past few weeks dozens of boats in upon a particular cult. While the recent est religious corporation in town; and he the waters about New York, ranging success of the Evening Post as a newscould fitly have celebrated the fact that | from catboats to large sloops, have been in 1633, was a parochial school of that transformations of this sort are still Another point the President might auxiliary: it is being utilized, to no small have made, and proudly, is that at a extent, on boats which employ abso- Vincent are again at work. Their first period of religious intolerance and when lutely no other means of propulsion; fatal eruption was merely a beginning. the New England Puritans made it hot and the advancement in the construction

York made this island of Manhattan the popular for the purpose described refuge of those who fled from the New largely by reason of the fact that, while oppression and prosecution and to obtain | in the course of their development, their | excessive. religious freedom. From the Dutch these power has increased, and they have Among them was the famous ANNE plicity of construction their cost has diminished, so that the expense incident Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638. Com- to installing and maintaining them is

With reference to the coming exhibibut the next year all of them, except one tion in Berlin, United States Consul print daughter, were captured and slaughtered Mason, in that city, states that, in his opinion, a good, representative display of American motor boats at that exchurch members and their residences in hibition would prove a valuable invest-

> " It is fully un derstood here that America is first and foremost in all that relates to the construction their tonnage, cost and other details - that there is evidence of a real demand, and the committee states that from all indications American exhibiters of standard types of motor boats, engines, their entire list of exhibits, but to take numerous orders for future delivery . . . The committee authorizes the statement that every reasonable concession and assistance to facilitate a representa-

> Surely, the American builders of motor boats will appreciate the spirit in which the invitation to exhibit their product at the exhibition is tendered, and, perhaps, will take advantage of the opportunity offered to introduce the motor craft of American make. But who knows that these craft do not possess

judicious comparison of the motor boats of the various countries, including our own, would result in improving the present models, it will be made.

A Career Full of Contradictions. Mr. EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN, who died in England night before last, was

an Irishman in America, and yet he wrote of other Irishmen in America as follows in an English journal:

"Considering what the political, social and industrial training of the Irish has been at home, considering that they have never known the influence of a sympathetic and respected upper class, or of a loved and honored Government, my wonder always is that this residuum of wretchedness here is not larger and more savage and irrecisimable

Mr. Godkin was a British subject who preferred to become an American citizen and live under the flag of the United States, yet he was almost constantly blushing for the flag of his choice.

Mr. Gonkin was an American journalist professing high ideals of the dignity of his profession, and yet, during pen was more prone than his to vituperation of the baldest and crudest sort. A statesman whose notions of policy he did not approve became in his view a rascal and a scoundrel. A thinker whose thoughts ran counter to his own became easily a fool or a blatherskite. A person whose published statements inconvenienced or exasperated him was very likely to be denounced by Mr. GODKIN as a liar. This infirmity of intellectual temper generally appeared whenever Mr. Godkin's sympathies were strongly engaged: and at such times his sense of humor-and he was not without a certain perception and appreciation of the ridiculous, even in his own casewas absolutely paralyzed.

There is reason to suppose that Mr. GODKIN owed his start in responsible journalism in this country to the assistance of a circle of Massachusetts philanthropists who had been anti-slavery men and desired after the war to do all in their power to uplift and educate the newly enfranchised race; and yet the editor of the Nation speedily developed a chronic distrust of popular suffrage, which extended at times to positive advocacy of a restricted ballot, not merely for colored citizens, but for whites.

Mr. Godkin honestly believed in putting principles above men; and yet when he conceived an inveterate hatred or antipathy, the man often eclipsed the principle, so far as his vision was concerned. A notable illustration of this weakness was afforded in the second Mckinley campaign, when notwithstanding Mr. Godkin's comprehensive perception of the surpassing importance of the sound money issue, and his undoubted lovalty to that cause, he wrote a private letter advising a vote for BRYAN rather than for McKINLEY.

Such are a few of the many contradictions in the character of one of the remarkable figures of American journalism in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century. He was a man of energy, of ideas, of great and varied information and of uncommon literary skill. He was a powerful controversialist. His style as a writer was individual, that is to say, it was himself. What he wrote on any subject was almost always interesting longed to a " closely allied Church, the capital in June. Interest in motor boats and commanded attention even where

The two great achievements of Mr.

me to make a correction concerning the of the new Catholic parish lately established in this section of Manhattan? It is to be under the patronage of St. Malachy, the great rener of the Irish Church in the twelfth century and not of St. Matthew, as has appeared in public print. T. P. McLocopein, Pastor. 239 WEST FORTY-SINTH ST.

# Kathleen Mavourneen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In the diary of the late Charley White, extracts from which were published in THE SUN, the statement is made that Crouch author of "Kathleen Mayourneen," appeared before Mile. Titlens, after a rendition of he song, while singing in this country, as a "dirty

Crouch, I believe, was born and lived in Balti more all his life. For years, and up to his death, he was a ward of the late George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Childs would have supported a dirty-hooking tramp?—Not Pict. J. J. CONNELL.

# Manual Training High School.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT If the city makes an appropriation for the building of a new manual training high school it will be a waste poney. The Manual Training High School is a failure thow a great deal about this school is a failure. I know a great deal about this school and know that the pupils have not proper instructors, as in the other high schools. They say that they teach manual work. Why, there is not any manual manual work. Way, facer is not any manual work taught there. The other day I was speaking to one of the pupils about sewing and she said. "Way do we not get taught sewing." As I am a takpayer I feel that this money could be put to better use. BROOKLYN, May 19.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir. I most heartily indorse "Viator's" suggestion that seats in open cars be placed closer together to avoid the disgusting habit so many people practice of standing in front of those who have been fortunate enough to secure seats. We all realize that in a city the size of New York, all the people cannot be comfortable all of the time, but it does seem that some effort might be made toward helplur a part of us to be less uncomfortable part of the time.

New York, all the people cannot be comfortable all of the time, the time is uncomfortable part of the time.

New York, all the people cannot be comfortable all of the time.

FEAR FOR THEIR LANGUAGE. French-Canadians Trying to Stop the

Anglicizing of French. QUEBEC, May 21.-While there is little doubt that the French language is being spoken by a larger number of people in Canada every year, its future on the American continent is becoming a matter of concern to educated French-Canadians. They are apprehensive of its ultimate disappearance from the New World through a process of Anglicizing similar to that which caused the gradual disappearance in England of the language brought over by the Norman conquerors.

To such an extent has this process a!ready gone that only the most elementary knowledge of French is necessary to understand much of what occurs in ordinary conversation among French-Canadians. This may be illustrated by the following paragraph from the pen of a French-Canadian writer, who after pointing out the existing danger to his fellow-citizens,

Certains Canadiens vont me trouver bien rough ou tough, mais j'ai la consola tion de croire aussi que beaucoup d'entre eux diront que je suis un petit jeune homme game et bien smart, en un mot que je suis un blood. • • Il faut avoir bien du brass pour dire la verité, mais je dois declarer ici, any way, que je ne suis pas homme à backer là-dessus.

It requires but a small knowledge of French to understand a sentence like the above, which contains many English expressions, and yet the writer of it truly says that this kind of so-called French is spoken every day of the week in the city and environs of Quebec.

The effect of American industry and enterprise is plainly traceable in the Anglicizing process to which the French language in Canada is submitting. What may be called the slang of American commercial and railway life is becoming rapidly incorporated into the daily conversation of the French-Canadians.

They necessarily employ also the English erms made use of by American foremen for whom they have worked in factories, in shipyards or on piers. Here is a quotation from a French-Canadian journalist, who writing in condemnation of this tendency on the part of his fellow-country

"At the steamboat wharf, French-Canadians, who would certainly find it difficult to use two words of ordinary English conversation, are frequently heard crying at the top of their voice; 'Haul the slack,' Slack le spring.' 'Hau! le gangway,' etc.

"The cook on board is always called by his English name and is never a cuisinier and the same applies to his pantry, his saucepan and his chops. Even at the French hotels the lowest flat is called the basement, the last arrival has just come from the 'steamboat,' not in a voiture but in a wagon (pronounced 'wageen') and the bellboy takes his 'satchel' and shows him up to the 'parlor,' though he is as French as they are, and three-fourths of the verbs and connecting words of the conversation are supposed to be in French "While waiting for breakfast, Monsieur shows off his 'studs,' which though supposed to be of gold are really but 'double plate,' and calls a 'steward' or a 'waiter' or perhaps the 'barkeeper,' and asks him o go to the 'bar' and bring him a 'pony beer' or a 'half dash' or a 'whiskey sour' or a 'Tom Collins' or a 'shandygaff' or a 'mixed bitters' or a 'sherry and bitters' or a 'brandy and soda' or simply a 'ginger or a 'ginger beer.'

"If he has the misfortune to ask for blère de gingembre instead of ginger beer, or for cognac avec de l'eau gazeuse ou de l'eau de Seltz instead of for brandy and soda or Seltzer water, there are nine chances out of ten that he will not be understood."

It is no uncommon thing to hear laboring men who cannot speak an entire sentence In English say "le boss est dans son office," after the colony of New Amsterdam had forts of builders to produce models Godkin's public life were the formation instead of "le patron est dans son bureau," passed from Dutch to British domina- which should be acceptable from a prac- of the Mugwump party or force in Amer- and in reporting that they have had a good time they will say " Nous avons eu du 'fun.'

Rights and Prerogatives of the French Language in the Province of Quebec, is a literal translation of the title of the other new organization.

Its members pledge themselves to speak French everywhere and always, unless they cannot do otherwise, and to induce all their friends and acquaintances to do the same thing. They also pledge themselves to eliminate from the French language every word foreign to it, and to present petitions to all the public corporations of the Province of Quebec, asking them to employ only those persons who and he, the "tramp," thanked the singer speak French, and to post all their notices in French, or in both French and English.

# Who Wants Fine Hogs?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF. It will doubt-ess interest your many readers to learn that "Mr. Line Lukins of Desko, Ind., has lately purchased a handsome farm, and in order to meet increased expenses is offering for sale on May 23 a ane lot of Poland China hogs."

# Dan Emmett Lives in Ohio.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SP I noticed in this morning's Sun that a correspondent inserted a short song by old Dan Emmett, the old-time min-strel, the author of "Dixle." Old Dan Emmett— Daniel Decatur Emmett, author of "Dixle," as he fikes to sign his cards lives on the outskirts of Mount Vernon, Enox county, Ohlo, in a small house where he must now have resided for a score or more years. Old Mr. Emmett is certainly getting old, but his memory is clear, and he is delighted when told or shown by ellippings from newspapers when told or shown by ellippings from newspapers that his former acquaintances and friends still remember him. I am told that some of his friends and admirers among the older minstrels give him enough money to keep him colng. When a certain well-known minstrel company comes to Mount Vernan old "Uncle Dan" is brought in, all dressed up, and they eet him and his old violin on the stage and although the old minstrel now can do but little, this attention sheds a sun ray on his life and makes him glad. I hope that some one who remembers old Uncle Dan and may have lost sight of him may read this and probably write him a cheering letter, or, better yet, give him a more substantial reminder of their appreciation of one of the last of the old-time ministrels.

MOUNT VERNON N. Y. May 19. HE WASN'T A MURDERER.

Stranger Yanked Out of a Train on Pugilist's Mistaken Identification. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21 .- When the train from New York due in this city at 2:45 o'clock arrived yesterday afternoon, Joe Humphreys, the prizefight announcer. and Jimmy Kelly, a middleweight boxer, jumped from the train and rushed up to liceman Collett on the platform. Kelly

"There's a murderer on the train who is wanted in New York for murdering my cousin last Thursday. Come and catch

Collett called Policeman John McLoughlin. and Kelly and Humphreys led the way to point out the supposed murderer. Half way down the aisle in the smeker they pointed out a small man lounging in the seat, half asleep.
"That's the man," said Kelly, and Police-

man McLoughlin snapped a pair of nippers on the man's hands before he had opporunity to move his arm and hauled him out of the car.

Every one in the car followed the policeman and the prisoner to the platform. The man asked for an explanation of the indignity. The policeman wouldn't tell him a thing until the patrol wagon reached the a thing until the patrol wagon reached the station. While the prisoner was being hustled into the wagon, with haif a dozen policemen surrounding him, McLoughlin told him he was wanted for assault. At Police Central Headquarters Keily was at first positive as to the identity of the man.

"He shot my cousin on Thursday and the boy's funeral was yesterday," said Keily.

Kelly.

"Are you sure this is the man? Take a good look at him," said Chief Wrinn.

Kelly hesitated and finally said:

"He looks like him."

"What nationality was the man who killed your cousin?" asked the chief.

"Italian," replied Kelly.

"That lets me out," remarked the accused.
"I am not Italian. I wasn't in New York
Thursday nor any other time near that day."

"I am not Italian. I wasn't in New York Thursday nor any other time near that day."
Kelly finally said he had made a mistake and that the prisoner was not the man. Chief Wrinn immediately released the accused, who produced papers and other data establishing his identity and corroborating his statements. Kelly and Humphreys took the next train for Wallingford. The stranger sport the afternoon ford. The stranger spent the afternoor trying to find out how much property the policemen have who arrested him to bring a suit for damages.

## GEORGE F. ELLIOTT HAS HOPES. Friends Think They Can Get U. S. District

Atterneyship in Brooklyn for Him. The Republican managers in Brooklyn are said to have planned to capture the United States District Attorneyship for he Brooklyn district for George F. Elliott The term of George H. Pettit, the present incumbent does not expire until Septem-ber but the friends of Mr. Elliott expect to land him then in Mr. Pettit's shoes. Mr. Elliott has been active in Republi-can politics for the past twenty years. He has always been a strong supporter of Senator Platt and it is understood may have his powerful backing. He is now closely allied with the Woodruff-Dady element.

## KISSING THE BOOK. A Relie of the Time When Kissing Was

General in Merry England. From the Lancet. Sir Francis Jeune and Mr Justice Gorell Barnes have had posted outside the two courts of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division notices to witnesses calling their attenon to the fact that they may be sworn in the Scotch manner before giving evidence. That is to say, they may be sworn with uplifted hand repeating a solemn invocation to the Delty, instead of taking a book and kissing it after listening to a form repeated by a minor official of the court. The notice to which we refer is repeated outside one of have every hope that it may become universal.

We have for many years contended that the oath by kissing a book has nothing to commend it, while it is nasty and may become a means of propagation of disease and

mend it, while it is nasty and may become
a means of propagation of disease, and we
have seen with regret that the statutory permission to swear in the Scotch fashion was,
as a rule, not known by witnesses and frecuently, also, that Judges, Coroners, and
Maxistrates were ignorant of it.

The form of swearing by kissing a book
is purely one of custom. There is no direct
authority for it in any act of Parliament, or
rule, or book of practice. The date also of
the introduction is unknown, but this is not

nation, much as we remark upon it now among the French. It is, therefore, at least possible that the kiss bestowed upon the book in taking an oath may have been not so much a kiss of veneration as a form of salutation or acknowledgment by bodily contact, somewhat more ceremonious than manual contact, but still not associated with any great feeling of solemnity.

### Concerning the "Danger Point" in Platonte Friendship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In speaking of platente friendship another has said its existence is possible if the "danger point" has been passed. Now, how can any human being think himself capable of determining when two people have passed that danger point? One person after another will say there is risk in such a friendship and that one or the other will be singed

It cannot be said that because a person has reached a certain age that he immune to the "tuberculosis of love" and On the contrary there are people of middle On the contrary there are people of middle age who have never married, whose hearts keep forever young, and the love may be there dormant which will perchance grow and blosson under the influence of one who is wholly congenia!

If a man and woman contemplate entering into a platonic friendship and continually weigh and sift their feelings to see whether or not the danger point is passed, the charm is broken; for a friendship of this sort is consultate that when one begins to analyze

Are men and women to forego this delightful relationship just for fear one or the other may fall in love? There is so much light and profit to be gained on both sides, and if a friend of this sort "gravitates to thee" ias Emerson says! why not enter into the friendship with both eyes open and be willing to accept the consequences?

We have found that being a certain age does not place one beyond the "danger point" and one is again at sea in the little bark of Platonic Friendship looking for a safe harbor where he may drop his anchor. Can any one provide a compass to this perplexed mariner?

May 20.

# First Chicagoan-What was the reason of their

second Chicagoan They couldn't agree on a

VALUE OF SUBMARINE BOATS. Ensign Nelson Thinks They Are Better

Than Battleships for Harbor Defence. Washington, May 21.—Ensign Charles Nelson, U. S. N., torpede expert in charge of the United States torpedo station at Port Royal, gave an interesting dissertation on the relative value of surface and submarine boats this morning before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He said he believed the French submarine boats were too long, as in coming up they exposed the nose to a considerable length and rendered their most vulnerable part liable to destruction by a chance shot. The Holland boat he considered very easy to work in heavy seas If during a storm it was desirable to economize in the motive power, the Holland boat could go down thirty or forty fathoms, which is the deepest water in which it would be likely to be used, and lie on the bottom until the storm

The moral effect of a submarine boat, he said, was of even greater value than its destructive ability. The appearance of a Holland boat at sundown in a harbor where Holland boat at sundown in a narror where an enemy's fleet was lying would cause the fleet to put to sea immediately rather than take a chance of losing one or more vessels by submarine night attack, from which it would be almost powerless to defend itself. He referred to the great excitement along the Allantic coast during the Spanish along the Atlantic coast during the Spanish war from four of a possible attack on our coast cities, and said that the fear would not have been so prevalent had the harbors been protected by submarine boats. Battleships were all right, he said, but their business were to fight at sea and he considered ness was to fight at sea, and he considered it auseless extravagance to keep a \$7.50,000 battleship cooped up in a harbor where a half dozen submarine torpedo boats would

answer the same purpose.

Representative Lessler—As an officer
of the navy do you feel that we should
expend the money of the United States to
develop a boat to be built by private enter-

Ensign Nelson replied that he did, as it would enable the United States to get a better boat. Questioned very closely by the members of the committee as to the liability of the submarine boats to accidents and as to the comparative danger of servir g on submarine boats and battleships, he maintained that there was no more danger on one fighting machine than on another. and said that as an officer he would prefer serve on a submarine boat.

### JEROME AT LAW WITH GROUT. Wants His Vice-Hunt Bills Paid-Mr. Grout Has to Hire a Lawyer.

Comptroller Grout, having refused to agree upon a stated case by which the Appellate Division might quickly pass upon his decision not to pay the expenses of the police or the District Attorney in ferreting out secret vice and crime, District Attorney Jerome began an action yesterday in the Supreme Court to compel Mr. Grout to pay County Detective McLellan's bill of \$54.30 for expenses in detecting violation of the Excise laws in Capt. Foody's

violation of the Excise laws in Capt. Foody's
West Thirty-seventh street precinct.
Assistant District Attorney Gans applied to Justice Greenbaum for a peremptory
writ of mandamus directing Mr. Grout
and City Auditor Lyon to pay the bill.
Comptroller Grout, who has been advised
by Corporation Counsel Rives to pay the
bill and refuses, was represented by former
Assistant Corporation Counsel Cart. One
of Mr. Grout's contentions was that evidence of violation of the law was furnished of Mr. Grout's contentions was that evi-tence of violation of the law was furnished by the mere fact that one could get into the saloons on Sunday and that it was not necessary to buy drinks to get evidence. Mr. Gans called attention to the fact that Mr. Grout was represented by private counsel, saying "The Comptroller is learned in the law to an extent which leads him to disregard the advice of his legal adviser. the Corporation Counsel, even where the disregard of that advice makes him the unwilling ally of the most dangerous crimi-nals in the community."

Justice Greenbaum took briefs and re-

# A Dollar by Mail.

"Possibly," said the man who knocks around among all kinds of people, "there are postal employees who are not trustworthy, but they are few and far between. An instance came under my notice recently showing that I am right. I was talking to a friend about the last case of untrustabout, when he took odd-looking trinket and handed it to me. It was a small circular thing, with a postage starap on one side, and the other was com-pletely covered with a round piece of white paper on which his name and address were paper on which his name and address were written in small letters. The stamp bore-the government cancel. A brief investiga-tion showed me that it was a silver dollar, stamped on one side and addressed on the other, and it had come through from one of the extreme southern Florida Fost
Offices to the New York Post Office and had
been safely delivered to him. Of course,
every employee through whose hands it
had passed knew what it was, and it would
have been an easy matter for some one of
them to have slipped it into his pecket. them to have slipped it into his pocket, but no one had been weak enough to 'pinch' it and it had made its long journey in safety

# Some Little-Known Minstrels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Your sidelights on the early negro minstrels are so interesting to me, I often wonder what must be the effect on the old-timers who once had the pleasure of listening to the songs that we must be content to see now only in print. Dan Emmett, Christy, Cal Wagner, Sam Hague with his Troubadours, and later the immortal Haverly, are truly names to conjure with and from generation unto generation their names will be handed down as past masters of the art of real entertainment.

The grand pleasure of intening to one of these singers has not been mine, yet the name of a person does occur to me whom I indistinctly remember to have heard, whom I doubt not many readers of The Sts will recall with a great deal of pleasure. I refer to 'Hank' White, whose yearly visitations through the north of New England were looked forward to with interest second only to the coming of the circus.

Another black-face idol, as I remember him, was Johany Rimdle. Whittemore and Clark were household words through pretty much all New England, and last, but not least, we might devote a small niche, to 'Conical' mortal Haverly, are truly names to conjure

ight devote a small niche to Comical own, whose attraction for village audiences is but a little less than the attraction of the

Brown, whose attraction for village audiences we but a little less than the attraction of the bottle was for him.

The softest spot in the hearts of the rural population was reserved for Hank, though, and a contribution on this character from some of the old boys who remember him more distinctly, will, I am assured, strike a responsive chord in more hearts than one.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Mar 19. H. A. B.

# Thomas Jefferson's Religion

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL-TRIBENS AT the Unitarian Building at 25 Beacon street, Boston, is the following autograph letter from Jefferson to John Adams, who was an active Unitarian:
"Monticullo, Jan. 18, 1824.

"MONTICELLO, Jan. 18, 1824.
"I thank you, sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the Rev. Mr. Bancroft's Unitarian sermons. I have read them with great satisfaction, and always rejoice in efforts to restore us to primitive Christianity, in all the simplicity in which it came from the lips of Jesus. Had it never been sophisticated by the subtletles of com-mentators, nor paraphrased into meanings totally foreign to its character, it would at this day have been the religion of the whole civilized world. But the metaphysical abstractions of Athanasius and the maniae ravings of Calvie, tinetured plentifully with the foggy dreams of Plato, have so loaded it with absurdities and incomprehensibilities as to drive into infidelity men who had not time, patience or opportunity to strip it of its meretricious trap pings and to see it in all its native simplicity and purity. I trust, however, that the same free excreise of private judgment which gave us our political reformation will extend its effects to that culated to encourage and promote. To Jerrenson "

On the occasion of hearing a serimon by William Ellery Channing, the pionest prophet of the Congregational schem of 1815, which definitely established in the United States a Unitarian denomination, Jefferson wrote: "I trust there is not a young man new in the United States who will not die a Unitarian."

GROBOR A. TRAVES Minister First Congregational Church, (Unitarian). GEN. BOOTH COMING HERE.

Aged Head of the Salvation Army So Cables to the Annual Congress Twenty-six staff officers of the Salvation Army who are attending the twenty-second annual congress of the Army in America now being held in this city, will call upon Mayor Low at the City Hall at moon to-day Commander Booth-Tucker will head the delegation, and it is expected will re-

briefly to a welcome from the Mayor. After ward the Army's staff band will play several airs from the City Hall steps. The congress began last night with a dinner and reception at the Army's head-quarters in West Fourteenth street. Along 200 officers from all parts of the country

were present.

A cable despatch was received from Gen
William Booth, the founder of the Army stating that he would arrive in this count about Oct. 4 for a five months' visit. aged General was last in the United States

aged General was last in the United States four years ago.

Addresses of welcome were made by Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker and informal reports were made by officers from interior cities. The treasurer stated that the returns from the Army's "self-denial week" this year were nearly \$70,000.

The congress will last until next Wednesday. This week's sessions will be given up to the staff officers. Next week the meetings will be devoted to the field officers, about 600 of whom are expected. On Saturday the staff officers will go to Long Branch by boat to consecrate the Army's fresh-air home there. Sunday will be devoted to

home there. Sunday will be devoted several large meetings at the Academy of Music.

There will be a parade at noon on Tues

Incre will be a parade at hoon on Theaday with a number of floats showing various sorts of Army work. In the evening there will be a big n setting in Carnegie Hall, with trooping of the colors of all the countries in which the Army is organized. Sixty students will be consecrated to home mission work.

## YALE'S DIVINITY SCHOOL. Poem at the Alumni Dinner on the Outcome

of Theological Controversy. NEW HAVEN, May 21 .- The commence ment exercises of the Yale Divinity School were held to-day in Battell Chapel. Shelton Blessell of Montclair, N. J., spoke on "The Proper Function of Church Music. The Fogg premiums of \$100 each were given o R. G. Clapp, Northampton, Mass., and to J. E. Gregg, Colorado Springs, of the senior class and to G. D. Castor, Kansas City, and Harold Hunting, Berea, Ky. of the junior class. The Holdbrook prizes in sociology were given to Keiji Ashida of

Osaka, Japan, \$50, and F. W. Raymond, \$25, East Weymouth, Mass. The Rev. Caris L. Morgan, Yale '75 presided at the annual alumni dinner of the Divinity School. Dean Sanders, at the head of the Divinity School, said the school was badly in need of funds. The Rev. E. M. Chapman, Yale '90, of St. Johns-bury, Vt., spoke on "The Present Attitude of the Church to Bushnell's Theology." He said that theological controversy al-ways brought to his mind these lines as ap-plicable to the male disputations spinsters: There's a sadness in her sadness when she's sad. There's a gladness in her gladness when she's glad,

President Hadley told this story as his

"A Frenchman called on the Mayor of Chicago, and as the visitor started to go he felt he must apologize for taking so much of the Mayor's time. much of the Mayor's time.

"I fear I have cockroached on your time
Mr. Mayor, and I extremely regret it, he

word, though, my dear fellow, is her

croached.

"Pardon me, sir," rejoined the Frenchman, as he shook hands with His Honor, I was mixed up in my genders."

## ALASKA BOUNDARY MONUMENTS. Capt. Richardson Says He Was Unable to Find Any-His Report Not Final.

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- A report has been received at the State Department from Capt. Willis P. Richardson, 8th Infantry, U. S. A., who was sent to Alaska to investigate statements that a Canadian surveying party had destroyed a stone monument marking the territorial boundary between worthiness that the papers had been talking the British possessions and Alaska, and from his pocket an also to endeavor to locate any other bound ary monuments. It has been a tradition that the Russian Government erected mon regarding these marks has been found at St. Petersburg or Washington. To cover them, if they exist, means that boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain would probably be settled without trouble. Capt. Richardson says in his report that he

was unable to find any evidence that the alleged monument had been removed or to substantiate the stories that other monuments exist. The State Department does not acknowledge that there are no boundary monunents and will continue its inquiries

## on the subject. Emperor William Pictures Not Stolen.

BOSTON, May 21.-Harvard men in this city and undergraduates in Cambridge were startled to-day by a report printed in a New York paper of the stealing from the Fogg Museum at Harvard of the entire collection of photographs handed to President Eliot by Prince Henry of Prussia. That the museum was broken into there seems to be no doubt, but the college authorities deny that the photographs were taken. President Eliot's private secret says an attempt was made to get into museum, but that the Emperor Will pictures were not taken

# The Presbyterian Church.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The General Assembly of the historic President terian Church, now in session in New York. certainly a cosmopolitan aggregation, so fa as faith is concerned

It has often been discussed and asked w Presbyterianism is on the decline and Epocopalianism on the increase, in New York The answer is plain: it is, indeed, due to the cline of faith. The school of higher exits is trying to knock the underpinning from the time-tried Confession of Faith by entir being relentlessly the Bible or perforating it so that it will become, if they have their MEY. A book that has no more value than Anderson's

As THE SUN says to-day, if it is accepted that Adam and the Fall are myths, or allegories, the idea of sin is done away with and therein is an unconscious approach to the Christian Scientist. If the descendants of the Westmineter divines do away with the idea of sin, they must give up the great doctrine of the Atonement hence, they will them approach the Unitarians. If they ruses the Biblical conception of the Creation, Fall and, as a logical sequence, the scheme of Redemiction through Christ, they must cut too from Christ.

Do away with Christianity and Christ and you do away with the strongest chergy that has ever moulded the thoughts of man.

Of a great many Presbyterians it may be said, as Felix said to Paul, "must hearning doth make thee mad." If the Presbyterians would only stop this foolishness, and terians would accomplish something.

But no, their DD sand LL Ds and Ph D spend so much of their time in explaining As THE SUN says to-day, if it is accepted

But no their D D s and Ll. D s and Ph D spend so much of their time in expidition the meaning of terms, words and phrases made in Germany's that they have forget ten the mission of Jesus, which was to say the lost sheep. Instead, they tend to gray more and more aristocratic, care less and less for the unredeemed sinners. While the city churches hire a "city" missionary at a salar above that of a brigadier when the thurse was just risanted here, they have really delegated to the Epascopalian, the Homan Catho lie and Selvation Army people the problem of reaching the submeries touth. The Presbyterian Church, I trow, is be coming as lifeless as an evanguical force as was the valley of dry bone-that the Prophe lexical aw. U less the Presbyterian spreaching from sin by faith in Christ instead of higher criticism. Redemption from sin by faith in Christ instead of the evolution are, she will be but the fossi remains of Calvinism. Pressure of the propertical control of the co